## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway. -SAM.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 525 Broadway, opposition Hotel.—ÉTRIOPIAN SINGING, DANCING, &c...
THE FIRST BOARD OF BROKERS.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. 201 Rowery. G. DANCING, BURLESQUES, &C.—MARIETTA ZAMPRET E TIGHT ROPE—MAGIC FLUTE.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - ETRIOPIAN MI BROADWAY ATHENEUM, Broadway.-Nicola Men

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway

STEREOSCOPTICON SCHOOL OF ART-Corner Grand and Crosby streets.

IRVING HALL. Irving place.—LECTURE BY OLIVER WE

New York, Friday, Nevember 17, 1865.

## THE NEWS.

Full particulars of the negro revolt in the island of Jamaica are furnished us by the arrival here yesterday o steamship Montezuma, from Kingston on the 6th The fact elicited show that the massacre was the result of a deliberate plot for assassinating the white population and putting the negroes in possession of the island. The 29th of October was fixed for the rising; but the arrest of some of the conspirators on other charge precipitated the outbreak several days. At the bottom of the conspiracy was George William Gordon, ex-magistrate and member of the Colonial Assembly, and, it would seem (though on this point the colonial papers make no definite statement), a white man. The active leader was Paul Bogle, a negro preacher, and it is significant that most of the rebels were in some way connected with negro "religious" associations. Bogle, Gordon and the other principal rebels have been arrested and hanged. General Lamothe, ex-President of the Haytlen republic, is believed to have been implicated the rising, and has been arrested on board a schooner in which he was trying to escape from the island. A though frightful stories continued to be told of the negr atrocities, and one road eight miles long was said to be The insurgents do not seem to have attempted the de to assassinate the whites and then enter into possession of their property. The editor of one of the colonial pa en arrested on the charge of being concerne

gives complete details of the bombardment on the 25th of October, hereto/ere noticed in our columns, of the town sloop of war Bull Dog, and of the abandonment and destruction of that vessel. These details are of a highly interesting character as fully explaining the origin the dispute and detailing the points of the conflict. It appears that the rebel Haytien fleet had succeeded in unning down and capturing a Geffrard steamer, on boar of which it was believed was President Geffrard. When about to take possession of the prize the Bull Dog hove in sight and claimed that the vessel was a British mai packet. Right of search was denied the Havtien com mander, and he was compelled to abundon his prize and return, closely followed by the Bull Dog, to the harbor of Cape Haytien. On reaching the barbor the Bull Dog at were refused permission to land by Salpaye, commande of the Haytien rebels. Several Haytiens, conceale in the office of the British Consul, were seized by Salnav as hostages for the delivery of the captured vessel. To resent this insult Captain Wake, of the Buil Dog, opened fire on the town without warning, and bombarded the forts and batteries and the Haytien fleet. In an effort to Fun down the Voldroque, a Haytien vessel, the Bull Do, got aground. Here she fought all day, sinking the Vol droque and a schooner by well directed shots, but was unable to extricate berself from her perilous position An appeal to Captain Walker, of the United States steamer De Soto, to puil the Bull Dog off met with a refusal; but Captain Walker agreed to and did remove the wounded of the Bull Deg to his own ship, as well as droque. During the night the Bull Dog was blown up Our correspondent at Kingston gives a clear and graphic description of the engagement, which will be perus with interes. Sainave, the robel Haytien com is said to have been killed during the bombardment.

Fuller and most interesting particulars are contain in our Rio Janeiro and Ruenos Avres letters of the can ture by the ailied armies of Brazil, Uruguay and th Argentine Republic, announced in the Herand of the 6th inst., of the town of Uroguayana and its entire Paraguayan garrison. The besieging army numbered about twenty five thousand men, and the besieged, when first shut up, about seven thousand; but at the time of the surrender the latter had dwindled down to five thousand effectives. The Paraguayan commander, Colonel Estigarribia, after stubbornly withstanding the siege for about six weeks, finally agreed to capitulate on the 18th of September, and his surrendered troops, according to a novel system introduced by the all es in this war, were immediately after incor-porated in the army of the latter, to fight against their own flag. This is the third important achievement of the allies since the commencement of the war, the others being the naval engagement of Riachuelo and the battle of Yataby, and they are greatly elated in conse quence, and confident of soon being in possession of the Pornenavan copital: but their military preparations are goes on v gorously. It is proposed to capture the whole Paraguayan country and annex it to the Argentine Repub There were enthusiastic demonstrations in Richard Juneiro and Buenes Ayres over the capture of Uruguayans. The Emperor of Brazil, who took supervision troops during the stege, was expected to soon re-

Little or no abatement is yet manifest in the intensity armed troops and the entire police force were put on eatrol in Toronto on Wednesday night. The banks are ill uarded, and an attack is nightly expected. The house of Colonel Lowrey was pelled with brickbate Sany discharged United States soldiers are stated to be in the city. In Hamilton, Quebec and Montreal, signs of the ubiquitous brotherhood are detected. D'Arey Mc-G e, in a speech delivered at Montreal on Wednesday evening, denounced the Penians as combining the nate of Cain with the capidity of Judas and the last of Belial

Previous to the adjournment of the Georgia Convention, on the 8th inst., a despatch from President Johnson was sent in by the Provisional Governor, in which the President signifies his approval of the measures for or maising a State police force to suppress outlawry, and ganising a State police force to suppress outlawy, and expresses the hope that the people of Georgia will, as soon as practicable, assume the responsibility of enforc-ing within the limits of their commonwealth all laws, both national and State. In addition to matters heretoore noticed, resolutions were adopted providing for a committee to memorialize the President in favor of rebels empted from amnesty, declaring all contracts made ing the war valid, and requesting the Secretary of the Ereasury to defer the assessment of internal revenue

and The Governor was authorized to appoint a commission to investigate the cotton transactions of the State povernment. It is said that the Georgia delegation in ngress will urge the State's claim to certain portions

of the captured cotton. Argument was heard on Wednesday by Judge Underood, of the United States District Court in Richmond, Va., against the constitutionality of the test oath, de plaring that they have not been guilty of treason to the actional government, required by act of Congress to be aken by all practitioners in United States courts. The ete constitutionality of the oath will be maintained

A novel feature in the metropolitan entertainment of seutenant General Grant was presented yesterday. out two o'clock one of the crack trotting teams of the May was driven up to the Metropolitan Hotel by its or, and the General was soon being whirled up Broad.

way, through the Park and out into Harlem lane at a rapid pace behind two fast nags, and cheered by all who recognized him. Here, at Dubois' Half Mile Track, a colleccipal fast mags of the city had been as ed, especially for the General's en Besides General Grant there were a nul other distinguished military gentlemen present, and the affair passed off to the gratification of the entire assemblage. The General received a number of additional visitors at his hotel yesterday.

From respect for the memory of General James S. Wadsworth, of this State, who was killed in the battles of the Wilderness, on the 6th of May, 1864, the Secretary of War has directed that Fort Richmond, on States Island, shall hereafter bear the name of Fort Wadsworth.

an Police, to the number of eleven huz ired strong, had a grand parade yesterday. They formed on the Battery at noon, and were reviewed by Governo Fenton, who was much pleased with the appearance the presented, and also by Mayor Gunther. They marche principal thoroughfares, and were everywhere greeted with enthusiasm by the thousands who lined the side-walks and filled the windows on both sides of the streets

The adjourned inquest upon the body of Henry L. Gor wednesday at Newark, N. J., was resumed yesterday in that city. The testimony of the conductor and brake-man, as well as that of the Superintendent of the rail-road and others, went to prove the negligence of Edward O'Brien, the switch tender. The principal points aimed at in the examination were in regard to the culpability or innocence of the switch tender, the rate of speed which was being run at the time of the accident, and whether or not the two brakemen who were on the train, consisting of soven cars, constituted force sufficient to stop it in any reasonable length of time. The space between the switch and the place where the stoppage and fatal crash occurred is about two hundred yards, and the question arises, could not the train have been stopped in brakemen? The poor wounded boy named Brett died yesterday from the injuries received. All the other inred are doing as well as can be expected. The inques s adjourned until to-day at nine o'clock.

Yesterday morning while a train on the Alexandria ton, it came in collision with a street car, injuring severa persons, two of them seriously.

bay. The ship Jacob A. Stamler, from Havre, arrived in the harbor yesterday, and was detained at Quarantine for fumigation, though she had no sickness on board. There was another meeting of the Health Commissioners yes erday; but they transacted no business of importance.

The efforts made by his friends to recover the body o the lamented Collector King have so far been unsu ful and a reward of five bundred dollars has been of ing it. The struggle for the position made vacant by Mr King's death among the candidates and their friends has increased in earnestness, and much excitement prevail among the politicians generally on the subject. Washington advices, however, are to the effect that there is not much prospect of an appointment to fill the

vacancy being made at a very early day.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday a report was presented in favor of appropriating fifty thousand dollars to pay the enumerators employed in cussion, which resulted in the subject being laid over until a minority report can be presented on the matter. referring the subject of extending additional clerical as sistance to the Surrogate to a committee, with instruc tions to confer with the Surrogate upon the subject.

The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia have found an indictment against General Baker, Chief of the War Department detectives, on charge of falsely imprison a Mr. and Mrs. Cobb, and of robbing the latter of four hundred and fifty dollars. The Cobbs were arrested by In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, Judge Shipman presiding, the following named persons were arraigned and pleaded guilty to charges of counterfeiting the national currency, with intent to defraud the go ernment:-Thomas S. Pitts, Henry Harrington and Chas. Allwood. Their sentences were deferred

A suit was brought yesterday in the Supreme Court for five thousand dollars against the Second Avenue Rail road Company, which involved a legal consideration of the right of the street railway companies to charge the extra one cent over the old fare. The plaintiff was n Mr. John D. Jackson, who refused in 1864 to pay the in-crease demanded by the conductor on one of the Second avenue cars. An attempt was made to eject him, and in the struggle he received certain injuries, for which he charged the jury that the constitutionality of the act of Congress did not come into consideration, and that at present the act was binding on the community. The only cause for which plaintiff could sue was the use of unnecessary force by the conductor. A verdict was re-

An equity suit for the refunding of forty-five thousand dollars, with interest, to John A. Butler and others, was commenced in the Supreme Court yesterday, before Company. The plaintiff claims he purchased fifteen hundred shares of the stock, on the representation tha it was most valuable, but subsequently discovered it to have no weight in the market, and demanded back his money. This was refused, and an action was therefore commenced to compel it.

Peckham, in the Supreme Court, by Theodore Harwood and others versus Heman & Hiram Walbridge, about one thousand barrels of mess pork, which the plaintiffs lege were purchased for them by defendants, to be sold at any time within the month of July, 1864. The plaintiffs ordered the sale between the 5th and 9th of July but the defendants, as alleged, refused, whereby th fendants, on the other hand, contend that they were no paid for the pork, and were compelled to sell it to indemthousand dollars, which they set up as a counter claim. to prevent the latter engaging in the tailoring business, on the ground that he had agreed not to do so for thre years for a valuable consideration, was argued before the general term of the Supreme Court yesterday. The point at issue was the legality of such a contract, which

In the Superior Court vesterday, before Judge Moncrief, in the action of James W. Farnell against the Mayor for riot damages, the jury rendered a verdict for

t was contended on one side was void, as being in re-

the plaintiff for seven hundred dollars. The trial of William Keefe, charged with killing Joh Abrams by stabbing him in the abdomen with a knife, on the 5th of June last, at 259 East Twelfth street, was commenced yesterday in the General Sessions. A number of witnesses were examined for the prosecution, and the case will be finished to-day.

re election to his present office of the convention of the McKeon democracy, made on Wednesday evening. The the German Democratic Central Club

An inquest was held yesterday, at his late residence, SI Greenwich street, over the body of John J. Rose, man who was sixty years of age, and whose death, the ceived on the 20th ult, at the Northern Hotel, foot of Cortlandt street, from blows inflicted by James Hammond, the barkeeper, while ejecting deceased from the hotel for alleged disorderly conduct. A warrant for the

arrest of Hammond was issued by the corener.

A few days ago a youthful Virginian, named Berkeley A rew days ago a youthful Virginian, named Berkeley Gibson, aged sixteen, recently from Richmond, was ar-rested on board the ship Good Hope, lying in the harbor, on which he had shipped for California, on charge of having stolen nine hundred and twenty dollars from his friend William W. Smith, of 97 Sixth avenue, with whom he was residing. After his arrest young Gibson confessed to stealing the money, which he said he abstracted from Mr. Smith's necket while the trees. to stealing the money, which he says at writing together Mr. Smith's pocket while the two were writing together on the street, and stated that he had lost six hun it at the game of fare, at a Breadway gambling soloon. Accordingly a descent was made by the police on the tablishmeet in question, and Thomas Moore, the alleged proprietor, and two other men were arrested, and all the gambling implements were seized. Yesterday the prisoners were arraighed in the Jofferson Market Police Court, when Moore was required to give ball to await an examination, and the others were discharged. Young Gibson says he is a son of the rebel ex-Surgeon General Gibson, and that he was formerly attached to the rebel

pirate Tallahassee. Sarah O'Callaban was yesterday committed for trial. in default of one thousand dollars ball, on charge of pass ter two counterfeits of the ten dollar Was of the Bank of

ously entering the store 428 Broadway and ste therefrom eleven hendred dollars worth of sewing n chine needles. Most of the property was recovered. The stock market was firm yesterday

The slock market was firm yesterday till after the second board, when it became heavy. Governments were stronger. Gold closed at 147.

The markets were generally steady yesterday, though there was comparatively little activity either in foreign or domestic merchandise. Groceries were dull, heavy and merely nominal. Cotton was more active and firmer. retroleum was firm, with a good demand. On 'Change flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was firm, with a fair demand. Corn was steady. Pork was without noticeable change. Beef was steady. Lard was dull and weaker. Butter and choose were steady. Whiskey was

Industrial Reconstruction and Political Restoration of the South

The old sectional feeling is not positively dead in the South. It received an Irrecovers ble wound in the war, and it is dying; but it does not like to meet its fate. Here and there at fitful moments it struggles, kicks and shows expiring contortions. But die it must. Witness the result in South Carolina. The flat of dee tiny, as proclaimed by the people of this great republican empire, cannot be reversed or rearded long. Public sentiment decrees it, and, if necessary, the still uplifted arm of the government will execute what is decreed. The seed of sectionalism was slavery. Anti-slavery theorists, enthusiasts and fanatics created and developed this feeling in the North, and proslavery dogmatists and political secessionist in the South. This, as is well known, caused the war. But the war has killed slavery; and this being the case, agitation on the subject must cease in the end. The lingering contortions of the radicals on one hand and of the secessionists on the other are the natural consequence of a long and bitter strife; but they are only like the flickerings of an expiring

The intensity, magnitude and cost of the struggle sectionalism brought upon us, and through which we have happily passed thus far, have made the people determined to finish the work well, so as to leave no cause for trouble hereafter. Hence the demand of the North that the South shall ratify the constitu tional amendment abolishing slavery forever. There is no probability, it is true, of the institution being revived; but it is possible in the mutation of political affairs that an effort might be made to revive it, and the people require that this shall be placed beyond possibility. The North requires, too, that the political and social status of the emancipated negroes be established upon a liberal basis, similar to what it is in the Northern States, in order that there may be no ground for agitation in the future. So, also, it is required of the South to obliterate every remnant of affiliation with secession by repudiating the debts contracted in its support. Secession was thoroughly defeated on the battle field, and the future peace of the country and stability of the government demand that the principle and everything connected with it be ignored. These are the necessary conditions to effectually destroy sectionalism and to make us what we ought to be and must be--a united people, both in heart and

The scheme of the radicals to force universa suffrage upon the benighted negroes, and thus inevitably create a war of races and bring desolation upon the South, as well as the scheme of the old slave owners to keep their former slaves in a quasi state of bondage by denying them that freedom of action and those rights of labor and protection to which they are entitled in their new condition, will not be tolerated by the conservative people of the North. President Johnson's programme for the political reorganization of the Southern States is the proper one. The extremists of both sections must conform to it, and the sooner they do so the better for the whole country. When the conditions laid down by the President, and called for by le, shall be conformed to, se feeling will soon die out with the institution that caused it.

While this necessary reorganization is in proress there are other and important causes at work to reunite the Northern and Southern people, and to firmly establish the republic. Among them we notice particularly the eagerness with which the old landed proprietors of the South seek Northern capital to restore and work their plantations, and the readiness with which that capital is flowing to the South. In former times Northern people as a general thing were not welcomed in the South. They were looked upon with suspicion or jealousy, and were often sneered at as a plodding, scheming and inferior people. Now the Southerners want not only the capital of the North, but they are calling out to our citizens to come also. The very chivalry extend the hand of invitation to the people they formerly despised. A mighty revolution has been effected and is still going on in this respect, and it is the best augury of the future. The South is just commenc industrial reconstruction, and that will have an important bearing upon its political rehabilitation. Generals of the rebel army, mem bers of the rebel Congress, the foremost seces sionists and poudest men of the South, are not only accepting the verdict of the war in a political sense, but, seeing its social and industrial bearing, they have resolved to be practical and adapt themselves to the actual state of things. Many of these very men are now at the North endeavoring to stimulate enterprise in and emigration to the South. Capitalists are investing money to sid in cultivation, in restoring the railroads, and for other purposes; many are purchasing farms, plantations, mines and mill sites right out; and a number of emigrant laborers of different classes are going both from the North and Europe. It may be remarked here that this emigration from Europe to the South which appears to be just setting in, and which is but the beginning of a tide, probably is a new thing, and may be attributed to the abolition of slavery. Let the people of the Southern States exercise their common sense as they appear to be doing to some extent and, forgetting the past, conform promptly to the requirements of the government, and they will see their beautiful and prolific country blossom like the rose. In a few years they will rejoice at the change which has taken place, and wonder at their folly in resisting it.

What are the gold and silver mines of the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, or the oil regions of Pennsylvania and other parts of the country, to the productions of the South? Valuable as these are they are not comparable and other productions of the South. The laws O'Gorman

of nature will operate to carry an in enterprise to such a magnificent country and renial climate, now that the people and the mestic institutions there are not inimical and as the facilities are inviting. This, then, is the most promising kind of reconstruction which is just beginning—the industrial recon struction; and if the politicians will let it go on it will produce a great political and social change, tending to strengthen and perpetuate he republic.

THE FENIAN PANIC IN CANADA-TORONTO II ARMS.—The Fenians are playing the very deuce among the Canadians. Her Majesty's loyal subjects over the Northern border are thoroughly frightened. They evidently believe at Toronto that they are in danger of being gobbled up at any hour of any night, provincial capital, government officials, archives, arms banks, soldiers and citizens, by the irresistible lescent upon them of a hundred thousand Fenians, in battle array, led by some of the vate rans of Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. "Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire." We cannot imagine that the authorities and oltisens of Toronto would be mustering their armed volunteers, placing guards around public buildings and private houses, and holding their artillery horses harnessed to their guns all night, unless they had some pretty good

reasons to fear an attempt at a Fenian surprise. The presence in Toronto of a considerable number of disbanded soldiers from the United States certainly is a susplcious circumstance. What business have these strangers in that out of the way place at this season of the year? May they not be the leaders of a vast gathering of Fenians hid away in the surrounding forests, awaiting the signal to come out? The provincial and local authorities at Toronto, at all events, are preparing for the worst. Tucy have seen enough during the last four years in the rebel invasions from their side of the line over among "the Yankees" to know that against such border forays, with the Fenians afoot, no place in the Canadas along their whole frontier, or for a hundred miles or more inland, is safe from one night to another.

What can we do for the security of our Canadian neighbors against these Fenians? What more can our neighbors ask than their own neutrality? Why don't they upon Jake Thompson and George call Sanders? One good turn deserves another It is in the guilty consciences of the Canadians, no doubt, that we shall find the secret of their present fears and tremblings. They have, however, some plausible grounds for their alarm when it is remembered that there are two hundred thousand able-bodied men among the Fenian brotherhood in the United States, and that the blow they meditate against the power of England naturally suggests, as their first step, a descent upon Canada as : base of operations.

GENERAL GRANT ON THE MEXICAN QUESTION. There can no longer be any doubt as to the position of General Grant on the Mexican question. In the speech of Mr. Beekman welcoming the great soldier of the Union the other night the orator. turning from the rebellion, said, "European ambition had striven to establish another empire over a sister republic. Maximilian, by strange arms, has been forced upon her brave and unwilling people. Fouler wrongs never outraged human rights than the present occupation of Mexico by the French. We sympathize with our sister republic in her hour of need, and firmly believe in her coming deliverance." To which General Grant replied: "I hope that you will excuse me from doing anything more than thanking you; but there is one sentiment uttered that is mine, and that is the one touching the future of Mexico." He believes "in her coming deliverance." This, upon the heels of General Logan's appointment as Minister to the Mexican republic, means

MINISTER TO JAPAN.-It was announced in our Washington despatches yesterday that the President had appointed Chauncey M. Depew, of this State, Minister to Japan. This is, unquestionably, a good appointment. There has een for a long time considerable doubt as to the number of people in that kingdom; and who can better solve that question than Census Muddle Depew? In order, however, to make his enumeration perfect, he should take with him Dr. Hough, the superintendent of the late census in this city; and we have no doubt that the disputed question as to the population of the Japanese Islands will be satisfactorily solved.

A CALL UPON EHRLANGER & Co .- From the New York correspondence of the London Times it appears that the recently published list of British holders of the bonds of the rebel cotton loan was furnished to the Associated Press from the State Department at Washington, and to that department from our Minister at Paris, and that it was purchased there from certain rebel agents. The question recurs: Who were they? Ehrlanger & Co. (including, no doubt, John Slidell) were the contractors of that rebel cotton loan. From their own account (furnished at a bondholders' meeting at the London Tavern) they were short of funds. May they not have sold their list of subscribers to Mr. Bigelow for a little ready money? Who knows!

GRAND RECEPTION AND FESTIVAL IN HONOR F GENERAL GRANT.—The reception to General Grant and lady, which will take place at the Fifth Avenue Hetel on Menday night, will undoubtedly be the most magnificent and recherché affair of the kind that ever occurred in this city. It will be a grand military and civic ovation in honor of the distinguished chief of the American armies, and a compliment which the ladies of the city can aid in bestowing. It will be entirely a no party affair. No political league is mixed up with it, all attempts to make the hero the exclusive property of a certain class of politicians having ailed. General Grant is thus the more honored. and the occasion itself elevated above mere party considerations.

A CASE OF PARTY INGRATITUDE AND STUPIDI-TY.-Corporations have no souls, neither have political parties or factions. For instance, the McKeon democracy, in soleran convention the other night, after renomizating Gunther for Mayor, nominated O'Gor man for Corporation Counsel. Was there ever such a thankless faction? Was there ever such stupidity as in this idea put forth by the McKeon democracy, that to the cotton, tobacco, sugar, rice, wool, stock McKeon has been working all this time for

THE COLLECTORSHIP.

The Candidates for the Position and Who Are Backing Them.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE POLITICIANS

COMPLICATIONS OF THE STRUGGLE.

Scenes and Incidents at Astor House.

THE LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

The vacancy in the Collectorship of this port cause y the sudden death of Preston King has opened a ne field of excitement for the republican politicians of this city and State. They are as busy as mortals well can be esition. The corridor and saloons at the Astor House esterday were filled with politicians of different grades rom all parts of the State intent upon one point—not the etermination to find Preston King's body, but to settle upon his successor in office. Every politician with magined that his feet would fill number nine sho announced himself an applicant for the position and forthwith rushed to see all his friends t Custom House ahoes. Intense excitement prevailed all day, and every particle of information bear-ing upon the subject was discussed pro and con, and its bearing upon the fate of the different candidate eagerly canvassed. Everything that has transpired yet ferent men were given out as the successor, and were making preparations for assuming the duties of the ffice. But there was one very important omissithe case of each-a technical omission-which mus postpone a few hours at least the period when they wil take the oath of office. That omission is simply the Culloch has signed their papers. It is true that Governo Centon, Lieutenant Governor Alvord, Thurlow Weed nd and numerous other parties have signed doc ublic do not believe that they are the appointing power and Acting Collector Clinch does not appear wil permit any person to enter upon the duties of the office until he sees the President's signature to the documen This slight omission, therefore, stands in the way of number of disinterested patriots.

A long list of names is presented for the office. hall be Collector is just now attracting far more atten tion then who shall be Mayor or what shall be done with the South. Even the freedmen have to step one side, i order that the radicals may look after the appointment an officer in this city. Numerous letters have been written and petitions signed and sent on to Washington have been flooded with letters on this subject, which would require an extra clerk to read them. Nothing wa nown up to last evening as to the probable action of the President in the premises, while on the other hand a rumor was extensively circulated that Weed and Rayend had made a special arrangement with the power that be at Washington to postpone action for several days. But this did not in the least abate the arder of didates or their friends. On the contrary, they vere all the more zealous and sanguine of success

ing their influences to secure the appointment of H. H Van Dyck, the present Assistant Treasurer in this city, as Collector. The cause of this is very apparent. They ha for the last two years or more made every effort in their power to place R. M. Blatchford in charge of the Sub-Treasury in this city, but have been foiled in all their forts. This move for Van Dyck for Collector is, however another dodge to accomplish this end, and they are there fore making a bold and determined push for him. If Var Dyck is appointed Collector the office of Assistant Tres surer is again vacant. It being a difficult matter to ob tain a person to fill that office, the Weedites hop to slip Blatchford into it without opposition. This said that what is being done is without the sanction of Mr. Van Dyck, and exclusively the work of Weed friends, they being afraid of defeat if they press Mr. Bhatchford for the Collectorship, but hope to work him nto a good office in this roundabout way. The tricks diticians are sometimes very curious, some doubt of Weed and associates succ n playing the ostrich card with Van Dyck, they are already trotting out their candidate second choice, as if they anticipated a failure in the former movement. This person is Robert De ssor of Lucius Robinson in the office of Comp

nt the commencement of the war, and was a member of the military board during the time of the purchase of the shoddy uniforms for the soldiers. His connection with that board was considered so detrimental to him that, although a sandidate for renomination, the republicans did not dare to go before the people with him on their ticket, and therefore laid him one side and took up Lucius Robinson. He has ever since been a candidate for office, and now Weed proposes to place him in the position of collector, provided he cannot secure Van Dyck's appointment, and in this movement the Times is now being run.

Moses F. Odell, the present Navy Agent, is also extensively spoken of. He was a prominent candidate for the Collectorship prior to the appointment of Preston King. It is urged in his behalf that he is thoroughly posted in regard to the duties and machinery of the office, having been for a long time Deputy Collector under a democratic administration; honest, efficient and capable. What chances he now has for a promotion time alone can tell. Francis Spinner, of the Treasury Department at Washington, is also spoken of. It will be remembered that he was urged for Assistant Treasurer after the resignation of Mr. Stowart, but that Secretary McCulloch then declared that his services could not be dispensed with at Washington. He is a worthy and upright man, and would no doubt make a good officer: but we presume that the same objectior which was raised by the Secretary of the Treasury is reference to his appointment to the position now hold by Van Dyck still exists.

Washington. He is a worthy and upper would no doubt make a good officer: but we presume would no doubt make a good officer: but we presume that the same objection which was raised by the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to his appointment to the position now hold by Van Dyck still exists.

Surveyor Wakeman's name is also mentioned; but as the parties who usually back him are looking towards others it is to be presumed that he has but slim chances for the present.

The only military man where name has been mentioned is General Daniel E. Sickles, who has just been ordered South on a special mission. From all accounts he is one of the most formidable candidate on the list, it being conceded that he has the necessary qualifications. I good executive officer, and well posted en the ins an outs of New York, all-factiens look upon him as a strong applicant. It is also understood that at the time of the appointment of Preston King be was the next stronger candidate on the list. It is said that he is backed be Secretary Stanton and other Cabinet officers at Washing ton, who, for some time past, have manifested a determination to reward him for his services is the army, at have expressed a desire to see him appointed to sor lucrative office. Having lost a leg in the service of locuntry, seme such position as Collector would be a only apprayriate, but every way suited to his presucondition. He is now on the ground at Washington, a the other applicants are becoming very nervous abhim.

the other applicants are becoming very nervous about him.

There is no telling but that while they are getting their letters and pelitions ready to present to the Pressident Siskies may quietly walk off with the prize in his pocket, and some bright morning walk into the Custom Rouse with his papers already signed and assied. There is no mistaking the fact that he stands well at Washing ton, not only with a large portion of the Cabinet, but the President; and while he is strong there his appointment would no doubt be received well here with a excepting the candidates for Collector.

The name of Isaac Sherman, of this city, has also been mentioned. It will be remembered that he was the been mentioned. It will be remembered that he was the considential adviser of Fremont in the Presidential campaign of 1856, and was for several years treasurer of the Republican Contral Committee of this State, and a warm personal friend of Senator Morgan. Those cognizant

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Common Schools, is also erged, but probably not with any particular success.

The last prominent movement is for the appointment of Chauncey M. Depew, present. Secretary of State, who was yeaterday announced as having been appointed Minister to Japan. The movement in his behalf originated at Albany. He is said to be backed by Governor Penton, Senator Harris, Lieutenant Governor Alvord, Mr. Barnes, Insurance Superintendent; Colonel Howland, newly elected State Treasurer; several members of Congress and a portion of the Republican State Central Committee. It will be seen that he was started by the radical side, but is generally booked upon as belonging to the Weed interest. The radicals have evidently taken him under the belief that he will divide Weed's friends, and thus give them some hope of success. In this they have not been wholly disappointed, for a large number of those who are recognized as among the best and moze earnest workers in the Weed and Seward wing were, yesterday flying about determined to secure his applicance of these possible. Weed was importuned by them, but white he namifested a friendly feeling for Depos nothing has transmired to indicate his determination to cease his ef-

of the office are moving along in their usual way, altogether probable that all the applicants will have pleuty of time to manage their cards and work up their cases to suit themselves before an appointment is made. They will each have several days to imagine themselves collectors of this port, and ample time to dream about dispensing the patronage and drawing the fat salary, which will be as near as most of them will come to the reality. As dreaming will be harmless amusement and not attended with much expense, there is no objection their indulging in this amusement to their heart's content; and we have no doubt that the President would be willing to give them a comple of week's time to descess to this special purpose if they desire it.

So much for the position of the field yesterday. He person can tell what the day may bring forth.

No Appointment Likely to be Made at

The indications now are that no appointment will be immediately made to fill the vacant Collectorship of the ort of New York. Mr. McCulloch is engaged p port of New York. Mr. Mcculloca is engaged preparage his annual report, and the President is equally occu-pied with his forthcoming message. Neither have much time to devote to the hungry applicants. Presidential reasons may also decide them to await the course of events, and leave the place open until after the meeting

The Opera in Chicago.

DEBUT OF GAZZANIGA IN LA PAVORITA—A
CROWDED, BRILLIANT AND ENTRUSIASTIC
HOUSE—GREAT MUSICAL AND DRAWATIC SUCCESS
OF THE ARTISTS, ETC. CHICAGO, Nov. 16, 1865.

The dibût of Gazzaniga this evening was the crowning ment in the house was something brilliant to look upon, and the enthusiasm culminated at its highest point when all things with a relentless finger, has spared Gazzanigz. In look and voice and dramatic force she is still the great tomed to make much effort at the beginning of the performance, but rather warmed gradually into the spirit of it. To-night she threw herself heart and soul into the work at once. The duo with Anastasi, Ah! mio Bene, in the first act, was sung with great passion and was vocife-rously applauded. So also in the second act, the due "A" "C" alto, with the baritone Orlandini, was a masterpiece, and received an encore.

The artists were all called out after the first, third and last acts. Anastasi was in delightful voice. The remanza at the opening was sung with great feeling. The tenor and baritone never sang this opera before, for it has been for a long time forbidden in Italy. They are therefore entitled to the more credit for their add performance to-night, especially Orlandini, who has ust recovered from a severe illness. In the third act of La Favorita the attention is concentrated on the soprano aria O! mio Fernando, which Gaz-zaniga gave with all her former freshness and beauty of vocalization. The choruses in this act were well sustained and loudly applauded. The fourth act is a musical poem, and stamps La Faro ri'a as one of Donizetti's greatest works here. The basso, Milleri, showed his power here, and gave full sway to his fine, rich voice. The scenery in this act is the finest we have yet sees, the chancel and cloisters. the procession of monks, forming a sple picture. Here Gazzaniga surpassed herself. magnificent piece of acting we have never seen than in the appeal, the pardon and the death. The house Ree rally rose and overwhelmed her with bravos.

Annstasi sang superbly the flux act. His aptrin entil was the finest effort since Salvi's time, and by many was vastly preferred. His acting also kept equal pace with that of Gazzanige and shared the ap

so much enthusiasm. The appearance of the house was truly grand. From end to end it was a bright succession of elegant tolicis. The house was crowded long the opera commenced, and the train of carriages to bear away the stite of Chicago was somethin

On Monday another Gazzaniga night, with Lacrosta Brygia, and we auticipate another sensation: To-morrow night Mariha, with Boschetti, Oligini, Anastasi and Pallini—a splendid east. On Tuesday Lucy Simons, the young American prima donna, makes her deb Blisir d'Amore.

THE PHILIARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK holds the first public rehearsal of the second concert to-me orchestral pieces to be performed are Beethovan's Eighth symphony in F, Music to Musummer's Night's Dream, Mendelssohn, and Overture to Prometh

George Currery's Minerages will perform in Norwale Conn., on Monday, November 20, and at the Brooklyn Atheneum on the 21st and 22d, prior to opening at the Fifth Avenue Opera House.

Personal Intelligence. Charles Wm. Lundy, Esq., Superintendent of the As-lantic Telegraph Company, who has been on a visit to the

s for a few weeks, sailed in the Java es Wednesday en route for London. Governor Curtin has for nearly two weeks been lying

very ill at Mr. John Anderson's house, in Fifth ave-nue. His physician, Dr. Hardman P. Dewees, reports him now recovering, an ashort time. His health' has bee failing for some time, and the effort he made to fulfit his political engagements on the stump in this State durin the recent canvass, after going through a pretty active campaign in his own State, was too much for him. He now able, however, to ride out a little daily.

Supervisor Cheshire, of the Thirteenth ward; has inchwoolley, a South Seventh street liquor dealer, it damages at \$10,000. The sizuder consists, as a Woolley calling Cheshire a thief, in the present with the conversation, during this charge was made against Cheshire, grow o latter's connection with the late Second District Marshall's office, where he filled the position of sioner. It will also be remembered that Mr. has been recently pardoxed by the President prisonment in Fort Warren, where he had be cerated by order of the Secretary of War, his previously sentenced to the Albany Peniter alleged wrong doing in office by a court macini lates.

THE MOZARTO gave a concert in State street, B

The New York Central Railre

The Death of Collector King.

n instant.

In instant.

In information which may be obtained in relation

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